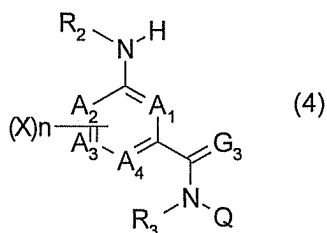


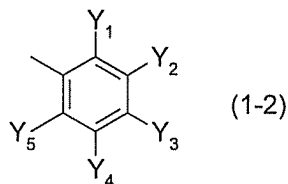
AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**In the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph at page 14, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

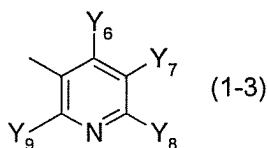
[5] Compounds represented by formula (4)



wherein A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, A<sub>3</sub>, A<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, G<sub>3</sub>, X, and n each represent the same as in formula [1], and Q represents a group represented by formula (1-2) or (1-3):



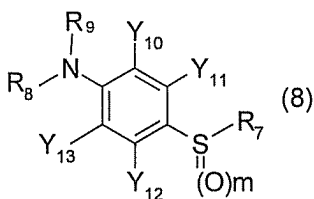
(wherein Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>4</sub>, and Y<sub>5</sub> may be the same or different and each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C1-C6 alkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 alkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 alkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfonyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, a pentafluorosulfanyl group, a cyano group, or a nitro group, and Y<sub>3</sub> represents a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group which may be substituted by at least one hydroxyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, or a pentafluorosulfanyl group, but only one of Y<sub>1</sub> and Y<sub>5</sub> represents a hydrogen atom)



(wherein Y<sub>6</sub>, Y<sub>7</sub>, and Y<sub>9</sub> may be the same or different and each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C1-C6 alkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 alkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 alkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfonyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, a pentafluorosulfanyl group, a cyano group, or a nitro group, and Y<sub>8</sub> represents a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group which may be substituted by at least one hydroxyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, or a pentafluorosulfanyl group, but only one of Y<sub>6</sub> and Y<sub>9</sub> represents a hydrogen atom).

Please replace the paragraph at page 16, line 7 with the following amended paragraph:

[9] Aniline derivatives represented by formula (8):

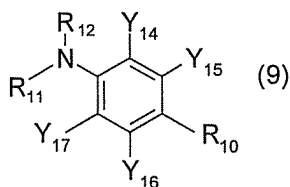


wherein R<sub>7</sub> represents a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, Y<sub>10</sub>, Y<sub>11</sub>, Y<sub>12</sub>, and Y<sub>13</sub> may be the same or different and each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C1-C6 alkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 alkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 alkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfonyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, a pentafluorosulfanyl group, a cyano group, or a nitro group, and R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> independently

represent a hydrogen atom, a C1-C4 alkyl group, a m-nitrobenzoyl group, or a substituted m-nitrobenzoyl group, and m represents 0, 1, or 2.

Please replace the paragraph at page 16, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

[10] Aniline derivatives represented by formula (9):



wherein R<sub>10</sub> represents a C1-C6 haloalkyl group which may be substituted by at least one hydroxyl group, Y<sub>14</sub>, Y<sub>15</sub>, Y<sub>16</sub>, and Y<sub>17</sub> may be the same or different and each represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, a C1-C6 alkyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkyl group, a C1-C6 alkoxy group, a C1-C6 haloalkoxy group, a C1-C6 alkylthio group, a C1-C6 haloalkylthio group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfinyl group, a C1-C6 alkylsulfonyl group, a C1-C6 haloalkylsulfonyl group, a pentafluorosulfanyl group, a cyano group, or a nitro group, and R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a C1-C4 alkyl group, a m-nitrobenzoyl group, or a substituted m-nitrobenzoyl group.

Please replace the paragraph at page 38, line 17 with the following amended paragraph:

4-(i) Formula (20) → Formula (21)

A compound represented by formula ~~(18)~~ (20) is halogenated in the presence or absence of an inert solvent and then reacted with an aromatic amine represented by formula (11) to produce a compound represented by formula (21). As the solvent usable

in the halogenation step, any solvent which does not significantly inhibit the progress of reaction can be used. Examples of the solvent include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; chained or cyclic ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, and 1,2-dimethoxyethane; esters such as ethyl acetate and butyl acetate; ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and cyclohexanone; amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; nitriles such as acetonitrile; and inert solvents such as 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone. These solvents can be used alone or in a mixture of two or more kinds. Examples of a halogenating agent include thionyl chloride, thionyl bromide, phosphorus oxychloride, oxalyl chloride, and phosphorus trichloride. The amount of the halogenating agent used may be appropriately determined in the range of molar equivalents of 1 to 10 times the amount of the compound represented by formula (20). Also, N,N-dimethylformamide may be added as an auxiliary for accelerating the reaction. The reaction temperature may be appropriately determined in the range of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to the reflux temperature of the solvent used, and the reaction time may be appropriately determined in the range of several minutes to 96 hours. As the solvent usable in the amidation step, any solvent which does not significantly inhibit the progress of reaction can be used. Examples of the solvent include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; chained or cyclic ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, and 1,2-dimethoxyethane; esters such as ethyl acetate and butyl acetate; ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and cyclohexanone; amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; nitriles such as acetonitrile; and inert solvents such as 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone. These solvents can be used alone or in a mixture of two or more kinds. Also, a base may be added for accelerating the progress of reaction. Examples of the base include

organic bases such as triethylamine, pyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; and inorganic bases such as potassium carbonate. The amount of the base used may be appropriately determined in the range of molar equivalents of 0.01 to 5 times the amount of the compound represented by formula (11). The reaction temperature may be appropriately determined in the range of -20°C to the reflux temperature of the solvent used, and the reaction time may be appropriately determined in the range of several minutes to 96 hours.

Please replace the paragraph at page 51, line 10 with the following amended paragraph:

Examples of a haloalkyl iodide represented by formula (36) include trifluoromethyl iodide, pentafluoroethyl iodide, heptafluoro-n-propyl iodide, heptafluoroisopropyl iodide, nonafluoro-n-butyl iodide, and ~~nonafluoroisopropyl~~ nonafluoro-2-butyl iodide. The amount of the haloalkyl iodide used may be appropriately determined in the range of molar equivalents of 1 to 10 times the amount of the compound represented formula (35). The solvent used in this step is not limited to those described in the above document, and any solvent which does not significantly inhibit the progress of reaction can be used as the solvent. Examples of the solvent include aromatic hydrocarbons such as benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogenated hydrocarbons such as dichloromethane, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride; chained or cyclic ethers such as diethyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, and 1,2-dimethoxyethane; esters such as ethyl acetate and butyl acetate; ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone, and cyclohexanone; amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; nitriles such as acetonitrile; and inert solvents such as 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone and hexamethylphosphoric triamide. These solvents can be used alone or in a mixture of

two or more kinds. In particular, a polar solvent is preferred. The reaction temperature may be appropriately determined in the range of  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to the reflux temperature of the solvent used, and the reaction time may be appropriately determined in the range of several minutes to 96 hours.